

the fifth 7·5, width 4; length of brachium 7, width 3; length of hand 4·5, width 3·5; length of movable finger 8.

*Loc.* Venezuela: Merida (type) and Pedregosa.

In 1898 I received a dried female specimen of this species, ticketed "Merida," from Prof. Kraepelin. The material was, however, not sufficient to base a species upon. Recently the British Museum has acquired examples of both sexes from that locality, as well as one from Pedregosa, which satisfactorily establish the constancy of the characters.

---

LII.—*Description of a new Genus and Species of Apterous Locust from Ecuador.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S.

OPAON, gen. nov.

Head convex above, with a row of granulations running from the occiput nearly to the inner edge of each eye; eyes separated by a space about equal to their width; fastigium depressed, subtriangular, extending between the antennæ nearly to the length of the scape; lower part of face falling away obliquely behind the level of the eyes; antennæ with thirteen joints of the flagellum remaining, which are not unlike those of a Prionide beetle; joints very thick, two or three times as long as broad; pronotum as long as broad behind, where it is somewhat widened, transversely wrinkled, and with two distinct transverse sutures, the first about the middle, the second halfway between this and the extremity; before the middle are one or two shallow ones; hinder edge with a row of large rounded warts. Mesothorax, metathorax, and first segment of abdomen covered with larger and smaller warts, and with an irregular carina, rising into an obtuse projection behind each; the meso- and metathorax contracted in the middle, so as to leave wide interstices between, the centre of which is blackish; prosternal spine broad at base, conical and rather pointed at tip; abdomen contracted in the middle, and transversely wrinkled behind the first segment; legs rather hairy, first two pairs short, front tibiæ with no foramina, femora and tibiæ of about equal length, nearly straight, tibiæ with some short spines towards the extremity beneath; second joint of tarsi distinctly shorter than the first, third considerably longer than both the others together, smooth, widened towards the

extremity ; arolium \* well-marked. Hind femora very long, extending for one fourth of their length beyond the abdomen, straight and rather slender, covered with large raised warts both on the carinæ, which are rather indistinctly marked, and on the surface ; the two upper carinæ are close together, and the innermost is set with a row of larger blunt teeth than are visible elsewhere. Hind tibiæ as long as the femora, slightly incurved towards the base, the upper surface with seven or eight strong and nearly straight spines on each side, not symmetrical, but the outer ones placed beyond the level of the inner, almost halfway between ; no terminal spine on the outer row.



*Opaon granulosus*, sp. n.

Long. corp. 36 millim. ; long. fem. ant. 9 millim. ; long. fem. post. 26 millim.

Head, antennæ, and greater part of abdomen black ; palpi whitish ; thorax, basal segment of abdomen, and hind legs bright red, except a black spot on the side of the first segment of the abdomen, enclosing a large yellow spiracular spot ; spines of hind tibiæ black ; four front legs and hind tarsi of a lighter red, with the spines and claws black.

One female specimen from Paramba, in Ecuador.

This curious insect will probably require a new family for its reception, when more specimens, representing both sexes, are obtained. In the structure and proportions of the legs &c. it shows some resemblance to *Opomala viridis*, Serv., and I therefore place it provisionally in the neighbourhood of that insect, which, however, is a winged and comparatively smooth species.

\* This word is used by several continental entomologists for the pad between the claws which is present in many insects. It looks like a classical word, but I have been quite unable to trace its derivation from any language with which I am acquainted.